

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

GOYKE HEALTH CENTER, P.C.,)	
Individually and as the representative of a)	Case No. 08 CV 4049
Class of similarly-situated persons,)	
)	Judge Anderson
Plaintiff,)	Magistrate Judge Mason
)	
v.)	
)	
MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

**DEFENDANT MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC'S,
ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO
PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

NOW COMES Defendant, MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC, by and through its attorneys, SmithAmundsen LLC, and for its Answer and Affirmative Defenses to Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint, states as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This case challenges Defendant's practice of faxing unsolicited advertisements.

ANSWER: Defendant admits that Plaintiff has brought an action against Defendant, but denies the veracity of the allegations as stated in Paragraph 1 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint.

2. The federal Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 USC § 227, prohibits a person or entity from faxing or having an agent fax advertisements without the recipient's prior express invitation or permission ("junk faxes" or "unsolicited faxes"). The TCPA provides a private right of action and provides statutory damages of \$500 per violation.

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations of Paragraph 2 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 2 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact and to the extent that Paragraph 2 contains misrepresentations of the law, Defendant denies same.

3. Unsolicited faxes damage their recipients. A junk fax recipient loses the use of its fax machine, paper, and ink toner. An unsolicited fax wastes the recipient's valuable time. A junk fax interrupts the recipient's privacy. Unsolicited faxes prevent fax machines from receiving authorized faxes, prevent their use for authorized outgoing faxes, cause undue wear and tear on the recipients' fax machines, and require additional labor to attempt to discern the source and purpose of the unsolicited message.

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations of Paragraph 3 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint are conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 3 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

4. On behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action asserting claims against Defendant under the TCPA, the common law of conversion, and the consumer protection statutes forbidding and compensating unfair business practices.

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations of Paragraph 4 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 4 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

5. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory damages for each violation of the TCPA.

ANSWER: Defendant admits that Plaintiff has brought an action for statutory damages against Defendant, but denies the veracity of the allegations of Paragraph 5 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction is conferred by 735 ILCS 5/2-209 in that Defendant has transacted business and committed tortious acts related to the matters complained of herein.

ANSWER: Defendant denies that jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois is appropriate in this matter. Defendant denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 6 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

7. Venue is proper in Cook County pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-101, et seq. because Defendant is a resident of Cook County, Illinois.

ANSWER: Defendant denies that venue in Cook County, Illinois is proper as alleged in Paragraph 7 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint. Defendant further denies that Defendant is a resident of Cook County, Illinois, as alleged in Paragraph 7 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint.

8. Federal jurisdiction does not exist because no federal question or claim is asserted and Plaintiff's individual claims are worth less than \$75,000.00, inclusive of all forms of damages and fees. Plaintiff expressly disclaims any individual recovery in excess of \$75,000.00, inclusive of all forms of damages and fees.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations of Paragraph 8 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff is an Illinois corporation.

ANSWER: Defendant has insufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 9 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint, and therefore, neither admits nor denies such allegations, but demands strict proof thereof.

10. On information and belief, Defendant, MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC., is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business in South Holland, Illinois.

ANSWER: Defendant admits that it is a foreign corporation but denies that its principal place of business is South Holland, Illinois, as alleged in Paragraph 10 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint.

FACTS

11. On or about June 25, 2007, Defendant faxed advertisements to Plaintiff. True and correct copies of those facsimiles are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 11 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

12. Plaintiff had not invited or given permission to Defendant to send fax advertisements.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 12 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

13. On information and belief, Defendant faxed the same and similar advertisements to more than 39 other recipients without first receiving the recipients' express permission or invitation.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 13 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

14. There is no reasonable means for Plaintiff (or any other class member) to avoid receiving illegal faxes. Fax machines are left on and ready to receive the urgent communications their owners desire to receive.

ANSWER: Defendant has insufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in Paragraph 14 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint, and therefore, neither admits nor denies such allegations, but demands strict proof thereof.

COUNT I
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227

15. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

ANSWER: Defendant incorporates, by reference, its answers to the preceding Paragraphs of the Answer to Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

16. In accordance with 735 ILCS 5/2-801, Plaintiff brings Count I pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, on behalf of the following class of persons:

All persons who (1) on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent telephone facsimile messages of material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods, or services by or on behalf of Defendant, and (3) with respect to whom Defendant did not have prior express permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, and (4) with whom Defendant did not have an established business relationship.

ANSWER: Defendant admits that Plaintiff has brought an action against Defendant based upon the alleged statute. Defendant denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 16 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

17. A class action is warranted because:

(a) On information and belief, the class includes forty or more persons and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;

(b) There are questions of fact or law common to the class that predominating over questions affecting only individual class members, including without limitation:

(i) Whether Defendant sent unsolicited fax advertisements;

(ii) Whether Defendant's facsimiles advertised the commercial availability of property, goods, or services;

(iii) The manner and method Defendant used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibit A and other unsolicited faxed advertisements;

(iv) Whether Defendant faxed advertisements without first obtaining the recipients' express permission or invitation;

(v) Whether Defendant violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;

(vi) Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to statutory damages;

(vii) Whether Defendant should be enjoined from faxing advertisements in the future; and

(viii) Whether the Court should award trebled damages.

ANSWER: Defendant denies that a class action is proper in this matter as alleged in Paragraph 17(a)-(b)(i)-(viii), inclusive, of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint.

18. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 18 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

19. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 19 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

20. The TCPA prohibits the “use of any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone facsimile machine ...” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations contained in Paragraph 20 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 20 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

21. The TCPA defines “unsolicited advertisement,” as “any material advertising the commercial availability or quality of any property, goods, or services which is transmitted to any person without that person’s express invitation or permission.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(4).

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations contained in Paragraph 21 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 21 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

22. The TCPA provides:

3. Private right of action. A person may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a state, bring in an appropriate court of that state:

(A) An action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,

(B) An action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or

(C) Both such actions.

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations contained in Paragraph 22 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 22 of Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

23. The Court, in its discretion, can treble the statutory damages if the violation was knowing. 47 U.S.C. § 227.

ANSWER: Defendant states that the allegations contained in Paragraph 23 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint are legal conclusions to which no answer is required. To the extent that Paragraph 23 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint is deemed to contain allegations of fact, Defendant denies same.

24. Defendant violated the 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. by sending advertising faxes (such as Exhibit A) to Plaintiff and the other members of the class without first obtaining their prior express invitation or permission.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 24 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

25. The TCPA is a strict liability statute and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the other class members even if its actions were only negligent.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 25 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

26. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members had not given express invitation or permission for Defendant or anybody else to fax advertisements about Defendant's good or services and that no established business relationship existed with Plaintiff and the other members of the class.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 26 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

27. Defendant's actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members. Receiving Defendant's junk faxes caused the recipients to lose paper and toner consumed in the printing of Defendant's faxes. Moreover, Defendant's faxes used Plaintiff's fax machine. Defendant's faxes cost Plaintiff time, as Plaintiff and its employees wasted their time receiving, reviewing and routing Defendant's illegal faxes. That time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities. Finally, Defendant's faxes unlawfully interrupted Plaintiff's and the other class members' privacy interests in being left alone.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 27 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

28. Even if Defendant did not intend to cause damage to Plaintiff and the other class members, did not intend to violate their privacy, and did not intend to waste the recipients' valuable time with Defendant's advertisements, those facts are irrelevant because the TCPA is a strict liability statute.

ANSWER: Defendant denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 28 of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as alleged therein.

WHEREFORE, Defendant, MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC, respectfully requests: that judgment be entered in its favor and against Plaintiff with costs assessed against Plaintiff; and, that the Court award Defendant attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT II
CONVERSION

Defendant makes no answer to Count II of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as Count II is the subject of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

COUNT III
ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
815 ILCS 505/2

Defendant makes no answer to Count III of Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint as Count III is the subject of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

NOW COMES the Defendant, MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC, by and through its attorneys, SmithAmundsen LLC, and for its Affirmative Defenses to the Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint, states as follows:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

In its Class Action Complaint, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted against the Defendant.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

As applied in this matter, the TCPA violates the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Plaintiff seeks to certify a class of individuals or businesses similar to itself, who have allegedly received unsolicited fax advertisement from Defendant. Similar to Plaintiff, each of these putative class members have incurred less than ten cents of actual damages or no actual damages. At the class level, Plaintiff's requested remedy violates the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiff's claims for damages are barred by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and any applicable State Constitutions. Plaintiff seeks to certify a class of individuals or businesses similar to itself, who have allegedly received unsolicited fax advertisement from Defendant. Similar to Plaintiff, each of these putative class members have incurred less than ten cents of actual damages or no actual

damages. At the class level, Plaintiff's requested remedy violates the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

With respect to Plaintiff's claims for damages, Defendants incorporate by reference all limitations on damage awards which arose in the decisions of *BMW of North America v. Gore*, 116 US 1589 (1996) and *State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. v. Campbell*, 537 US 1042 (2003). Plaintiff seeks to certify a class of individuals or businesses similar to itself, who have allegedly received unsolicited fax advertisement from Defendant. Similar to Plaintiff, each of these putative class members have incurred less than ten cents of actual damages or no actual damages.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Defendant hereby gives notice that it intends to rely upon such other and further affirmative defenses and counterclaims as may become available or apparent and hereby reserves its right to amend its Answer to assert such defenses or claims.

WHEREFORE, Defendant, MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC, respectfully requests: that this Court enter an Order dismissing Plaintiff's claims, *with prejudice*, with costs assessed against Plaintiff; and, that the Court award Defendant attorneys' fees and costs.

DEFENDANT RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS A TRIAL BY JURY.

Respectfully submitted,

By: s/ Vasudev N. Addanki
One of the Attorneys for Defendant
MIDWEST WASTE SERVICES, LLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Vasudev N. Addanki, an attorney, certifies that he caused the foregoing **Answer and Affirmative Defenses to Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint** to be served electronically upon the below parties of record on August 11, 2008:

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